The Effect of Myofascial Manipulation in The Case of a Child with Myelomeningocele

Georgia Victor
University of Medicine and health - MedPuc - MEDPUC/CCBS/PUC-Rio

Gisele Silva
IBO - Institute of Ostheopaty of Brazil

Introduction/Background
Children born with spinal bifid (a congenital spinal malformation in which the meninges, spinal cord and nerve roots are exposed), especially those suffering from orthopedic problems such as deformity of the feet or heels, displacement of the hips and / or total paralysis, total or partial paralysis of the leg , walks initially with the aid of walking sticks or orthoses and present the expectation as adults to use wheelchairs\(^1\)\(^2\). Therapeutic practices such as physiotherapy and rehabilitation medicine use treatment protocols that point to exercises to adapt the body to the use of orthotics. This is case study of a three years old child with myelomeningocele.

Methods
The patient shows no sensibility (to pressure, friction, pain, heat, and cold) paralysis and motor incapacity in the region of the tibia and feet, but nevertheless with preservation of the upper abdomen, trunk and arms. 3 days after birth, underwent spinal cord correction surgery. January 2017 - underwent surgery for congenital distortion of the foot and percutaneous tenotomy of the Achilles tendon. After surgery - Spent 2 months with plaster. Gait analysis: Stand up for a few seconds; refuses to walk without her bracing. Left foot turns to find support in the external malleolus, leaning on eversion. Right foot is supported by inversion. April 24, 2017 - Started treatment with myofascial manipulation

Results
June 2017- She begins to walk with help. She still seeks dysfunctional support, but alternates between functional support, feels more secure and willing to walk without her bracing.

August 2017 - First steps without turning the foot. She dropped our hands and took a few steps without our support. Functional support is being incorporated into her
neuro-motor system. She begins to present voluntary finger movements, and to feel pain in the manipulated parts.

March 2018 - She can dance without her bracing for 15 minutes.

Fig 1. It shows myofascial manipulation results

**Conclusion**

Knowledge of the fascia allows us to have a more integrated diagnoses and myofascial manipulation improves motor function, presents itself as a new perspective in forms of intermediation, healing and inclusion, although we do not know that the child would have obtained ambulation without any manipulation.

**References**

